

Notice.—We wish to obtain more subscribers to this paper and make the following liberal propositions: To any one who will get up a Club of ten yearly subscribers we will send the Bulletin one year free of charge; get up a club of five and we will send you the paper for the period of six months free of charge. We shall ever strive to furnish our readers with a neat and reliable journal, and will spare no pains or expense to make it acceptable to all classes.

After the close of such a war, as we have had for the past four years, and the like of which the world never before witnessed, it is surprising to see how few crimes are committed. We submit a statement, from the Grand Jury of this county, which will be read with pleasure by every one, a well wisher of the country. It shows to all, the quiet, honest, and loyal disposition of our people, in contravention of what men, even in high official position in our own State wish to represent us. Judge Bond has also added his testimony. It would be a good idea for the Grand Jurors of all the counties in the State, to make a statement, in their official capacity, of the peaceful condition of the counties they are in; and in that manner prove false all that journalists of radical temperment have said and written contrarily and to our detriment.

GRAND JURY ROOM,
Bolivar, Tenn., March 9, 1866.
The undersigned Grand Jurors at the present (March) term of the Circuit Court for Hardeman county, coming as we do from all parts of the County, take pleasure in giving this, our united testimony, to the law abiding, peaceful and orderly deportment of the entire population of the County of Hardeman.

We sincerely believe our people accept in good faith the issues of the war with full purpose to abide by the same.

We make this statement public to counteract any unfavorable impressions which may have been made by certain officials not knowing our status—to the end that justice may be done—

Daniel B. Sain, Foreman.
C. H. Dorion, Sr. Wm. A. Naylor.
M. W. Previtt. J. S. Lambert.
Abraham Cox. T. S. Robertson.
W. C. Cheshire. Samuel Henson.
Andrew Turner. Wm. Murphy.
T. J. Clark. David C. Hill.

A. J. Moore, officer of Grand Jury.
It affords me sincere pleasure to add my testimony to that of the Grand Jury, to the orderly deportment of all those who have been called upon to attend the session of the Circuit Court. As far as I know or am informed, the Grand Jury, the members of the bar, the officers of the County, and the conservators of the peace, have cheerfully co-operated with the Court at its present session in administering the law and dispensing justice, and I have no doubt of the loyalty of the people of Hardeman, and of their determination to sustain the authorities, both State and Federal.

W. P. Bond,
Judge 14th Circuit.

We stepped into the court room on last Monday forenoon and were agreeably surprised to find the Circuit Court in session, Hon. Judge Bond, of Jackson, presiding. The scene reminded us of former times, of those peaceful and happy days when law, not might, made right, and when the voice of the suborned laborer was as powerful before a tribunal composed of honest men as the oily tongued military satrap was a few months since in the presence of a "military commission." It is a source of congratulation indeed to know that once more the old familiar authors and comprehensive statutes are being referred to and quoted from, instead of "orders" so and so from "head quarters" so and so, and he must be a bad man at heart, void of all human sensibilities and a glower over the misfortunes of others who does not bid a God speed to the final close of every channel that leads to discord, sectional wrangling or personal bickering. Since the sitting of the court a large amount of important business has been disposed of and much law and justice meted out, Judge Bond, in his charge to the Grand Jury, remarked that a wholesome public sentiment should be created, and dwelt, at some length, upon the many advantages that would arise from a strict and faithful compliance to all the requirements of the State Laws. His charge was attentively listened to, and was full of sound legal advice, every sentence of which was more valuable to us now, if strictly followed, than all the gold in the Eldorado of the West; for, without Peace, Law and Order, what is riches worth? If uncontrolled for wrongs are heaped upon us, if we are denied some of the rights which we once enjoyed, let us redouble our energies to accelerate the ever onward moving course of progress, all the while remembering that we must do our duty, yet more, it is necessary, to win back from the chaotic condition in which they have so long been, those safeguards to liberty, life and property. In our next issue we shall try to give to the readers of the BULLETIN a synopsis of the cases disposed in the court over which Judge Bond presided with so much becoming dignity and ability.

WALKER AND POSTON ENDORSED.—And Nominated for Re-Election.—We learn from the Memphis Bulletin of the 8th that the night previously, several hundred citizens were convened in that city at the Exchange Building, to hear Messrs. Walker and Poston, who recently resigned seats in the General Assembly to prevent the passage of the Fletcher-Brownlow Franchise Act. Both gentlemen made excellent speeches, both were nominated for re-election by acclamation. When they closed resolutions were presented by Col. Lofland, approving their action and pronouncing them their chosen candidates. The action of the late Convention at Nashville was accepted as that of the President's adherents in Memphis, and a resolution approving and commending the course of the Senator from this county, Judge Smith, was unanimously adopted.

Real estate to the value of \$29,370 changed hands in Rutherford county, last week.

The Election—Official Returns

The County election came off last Saturday, and notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, quite a respectable vote was polled. There was nothing that occurred at any of the places where the polls were opened to mar the pleasantness of the contest. If the registration office had not been closed it is more than probable that at least double the amount of votes cast, 377, would have been polled. The footing up of the votes cast stands thus: For Sheriff, 377; for Circuit Court Clerk, 369; for County Court Clerk, 377; for Register, 353; for Tax Collector, 226; for Trustee, 265. By this it will be seen that there were 152 votes less cast for Tax Collector than there was for Sheriff or County Court Clerk, which can be accounted for, we think, in consequence of the tickets not being printed with all the names of the different candidates upon them, as it is a well known fact that voters, in many instances, fail to take the trouble to fill up a ticket with the names of persons who are aspirants for minor offices. The officers elected are: Sheriff, W. W. McCarley; Circuit Court Clerk, T. B. McDowell; County Court Clerk, J. B. Harris; Register, Ben. Anderson; Tax Collector, Pipkin; Trustee, Watson. Below we give a tabular statement, which will serve for future reference.

CONSTITUTIONAL	MAGISTRATES	RECAPITULATION
For Sheriff, 377	For Sheriff, 377	For Sheriff, 377
For Circuit Court Clerk, 369	For Circuit Court Clerk, 369	For Circuit Court Clerk, 369
For County Court Clerk, 377	For County Court Clerk, 377	For County Court Clerk, 377
For Register, 353	For Register, 353	For Register, 353
For Tax Collector, 226	For Tax Collector, 226	For Tax Collector, 226
For Trustee, 265	For Trustee, 265	For Trustee, 265
For Circuit Court Clerk, 369	For Circuit Court Clerk, 369	For Circuit Court Clerk, 369
For County Court Clerk, 377	For County Court Clerk, 377	For County Court Clerk, 377
For Register, 353	For Register, 353	For Register, 353
For Tax Collector, 226	For Tax Collector, 226	For Tax Collector, 226
For Trustee, 265	For Trustee, 265	For Trustee, 265

RECAPITULATION	McCarley's majority	McDowell's majority	Harris' majority	Pipkin's majority	Watson's majority
For Sheriff, 377	261	145	52	74	55
For Circuit Court Clerk, 369	116	145	52	74	55
For County Court Clerk, 377	116	145	52	74	55
For Register, 353	116	145	52	74	55
For Tax Collector, 226	116	145	52	74	55
For Trustee, 265	116	145	52	74	55

[COMMUNICATED.]
Mr. Editor:—In your issue before last, Darwin advances some ideas about the location of the court house; his reasoning about the cost to the people is forcible and correct, and I agree with him so far, but here all connections between us cease. Do not move the site of the Court house—because it is halloved; since the earliest time when men had to wind their way through the stumps to reach it, the present site has been the seat of Justice. The ruins of the old building are dearer to the people of Hardeman than the largest new lot in town can be, and we all protest against moving. The subject of purchasing the lots surrounding the Square is one of importance, for the comfort and beauty of the new Court house depends on its being the only building on the Square; the lots mentioned should be purchased, and in order to arrive at a fair valuation both for owners and people, the property holders should meet and sign a paper, agreeing to sell their lots at a price to be fixed by a committee of three gentlemen, judges of town property but not owners of any lot near the Square. I believe this will be agreed to. Invite the attention of the property holders to the suggestion. Then again, all gentlemen who own property on the streets fronting the Court house Square should be willing to subscribe liberally to aid the County in purchasing the required land, to give the Officers of Justice and the citizens room to breathe in. There is no doubt but what the gentlemen referred to will be ready to do this, and I call on them to take steps to show their willingness. Do not let us have the Court house in the edge of the town, on some low lot, where the Judge will be disturbed by the croaking of frogs, or continually annoyed by the hissing and screeching of unco engines and cars. No place is so appropriate as the present lot. The debris now on it will well repay the town and county by furnishing some material for the new building, and a great deal to fill up and beautify the unsightly holes and ruins now visible on all the streets. Every man, I believe, prefers the present site, and if it can be enlarged at a reasonable price, it is willing to pay it. Our taxes are heavy, but our means are abundant; and under the wise directions of our County Court, I know the burden of our new Court house will be sustained on the broad shoulders of the men of Hardeman without a murmur or a scarcely a strain.

ANTI-MOVER.
The Paris Patrie gives a report that Seward is about to send conciliatory dispatches to France, intimating the readiness of the United States to proclaim neutrality in Mexico, subject to certain conditions.

The Duty of the People of the South at this Hour

The Louisville Journal in a able article on this subject, very truly remarks that the only assistance the Southern people can expect the President is in the exhibition of a devoted loyal spirit, in words as in acts. Every word uttered in the South against the President's policy, every act tending to stir up strife, every denunciation of the North as such, every keeping the promise to the ear but breaking it to the hope, is a god-send to the radicals—precisely what they want—and a blow at the President, which, in its inevitable result, must come back to afflict the Southern people.

Every circumstance denoting real or seeming disloyalty in the South is eagerly caught up by the extreme organs of public opinion, distorted and magnified. They come to us nearly every day full of reports of disloyal words and doings, outrages upon the freedmen, and the like; now in one Southern State and then in another, for the purpose of strengthening the opposition in Congress to the President, and, if possible, to defeat his great work. There can be no question that these reports—nine-tenths of which, we believe, are either base fabrications or mountains made out of molehills—have produced an impression upon the North, and abetted the opposition to the President in Congress, to the manifest damaging of the cause of restoration. Everything that relates to this is now thrust into the maw of that committee of fifteen on "reconstruction," from which it may or may not return to daylight during the present session of Congress. The policy of the extremists is evidently to stave off action as long as possible, and keep the Southern States in the condition of conquered provinces.

It may be that the Southern representatives will not be admitted by the Thirtieth Congress, and in this case, the question will go to the people at large, and constitute the engrossing question at the election of the next Congress. The President, as Commander in Chief of the army, could, in such a contingency, withdraw all soldiers from the Southern States, and leave them to their own government; but whether he would deem it advisable and prudent to do so will of course depend upon circumstances which need not now be discussed. The members of the present House of Representatives were elected during the late war, and they appear to reflect, not the spirit of peace and conciliation, but that of war and exasperation.

If the people South pursue a judicious course, they can greatly mollify Northern public opinion, and at the next Congressional elections in the North, give those who sustain a moderate policy, equal justice and patriotic principles a chance to obtain control of the popular branch of Congress, and re-elect Andrew Johnson. The Southern people must do justly, keep their tempers, and bide their time. And, further, they must and they will—if not deterred—give the Administration an enthusiastic and unanimous support. It is their only chance of escape from the perils which surround them.

The election in Shelby county, last Saturday, resulted in the election of: P. M. Winters, Sheriff; Leonard, Trustee; Garwin, Tax Collector; Saffarans, County Judge; Jno. Loague, County Court Clerk; Meehan, Circuit Court Clerk.

Below we give the full vote as it reached us. The vote is not quite full, but near enough to judge by, as only two districts were to be heard from, without voters sufficient to make a decided difference:

Sheriff, Winters, 2,099; Fells 1,339.
Trustee: Leonard 1,229, Giles 384, Day 727, Capers 357, Merriman 457, Bond 262.
Tax Collector: Garwin 1,681, Priddy 705, Brooks 152, Commer 432, Caldwell 462.
County Judge: Leonard 829, Dickinson 570, Morgan 636, Saffarans 916, Smith 178.
County Court Clerk: Loague 1,249, Ware 397, Bridge 796, Scudder 13, Hogan 62, Trexvant 780, Kennedy 2, scattering 14.
Circuit Court Clerk: Meehan 1,573, Onley 401, Stewart 1,320.

News Summary.
Cotton in New York 44. Gold 133.
Cotton has declined in Liverpool.
It is believed that Virginia would be loyal but for her editors, who control public sentiment largely.
It is stated by Gen. Thomas that Alabamians are anxious to have their State restored, but are not personally friendly to Union men.
Mr. Seward has declared in the most emphatic terms that he is responsible for the position the President has assumed in opposition to Congress.
Portions of the police and negro population of Richmond, Virginia, had a severe skirmish with fire-arms last Friday night. The military interfered before much blood was spilled.
The official returns from Davidson county, show that Patterson has been elected sheriff; Love, Circuit Court clerk; Nichol, County Court clerk; Diggins, Criminal Court clerk; Wilson, county trustee; Glenn, county judge; Collins, revenue collector.

The New York Herald suggests that the only practicable method of restoring the Union during the present reign of Radicalism, is for the Southern States to send colored representatives to Congress. No doubt they would be received with open arms by Stevens, Sumner, Wade & Co.
Thad. Stevens, upon being asked last evening, says a Washington dispatch of the 5th, if he intended to vote for the admission of Tennessee, promptly replied, yes, and gave the following reasons for doing so: Should I vote against it, the impression would be created throughout the country that the happy relation between President Johnson and myself had been disturbed, therefore I have determined to vote for the admission of Tennessee this evening.

A Washington special, says Mr. Pollard, of the Richmond Examiner, having vainly invoked the President to rescind Gen. Terry's order for the suppression of his paper, applied to Gen. Grant, by whose order his paper was suppressed. At the close of the interview, Grant quietly remarked that he would receive any written communication that might be forwarded him from Richmond, but could not at present give his decision in the matter. Grant announced his intention to suppress all Southern newspapers which make similar bold denunciations against the Government.

New Advertisements.

UNITED STATES

Internal Revenue.

First Collection District,

STATE OF TENNESSEE.

Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of Section 25 of the Act entitled "An Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the Public Debt, and for other purposes, approved June 30th, 1864," and the amendment thereof, of March 3d, 1865, that the Annual List or Valuation and Enumeration of Property subject to tax under said Acts on the 1st day of May, 1865, in the County of Hardeman,

and State of Tennessee, has been returned to me by the Assessor of this District; that the duties and taxes assessed thereon have become due and payable; and that

Thos. Boyle, Esq.,

Deputy Collector for the 4th Division, 1st District, State of Tennessee, will attend for the collection of the same at his office in the town of BOLIVAR, County of Hardeman, State of Tennessee, on and after

The 10th Day of March,

1866, until the 20th day of March, 1866, inclusive, each day, Sundays excepted.

Payment may be made any time prior to the 20th day of March, 1866.

The assessments on said List includes Taxes and Duties on Licenses, Income, Carriages, Gold and Silver Plate, Gold Watches, Pianos, Billiard Tables, Etc.; and payment may be made at any time before the above date.

By H. HUGH, Collector 1st District, State of Tennessee.

T. A. OSBORN,

SADDLE, HARNESS

And Trunk

Manufacturer,

BOLIVAR, TENN.

Keeps constantly on hand a supply of Saddles, Bridles, Harnesses, Buggy and Wagon Harness, Horse and Cattle Collars, Blind Bridles, Whips, all kinds, Saddle Bags,

Girths, Surcingle, Halters, Spurs, and every thing usually kept in a retail house, all of which he is selling at the very lowest cash price, at small profits. My motto is

Quick Sales and Small Profits.

Returns his thanks to a generous public for so liberal a patronage in the past, and solicits their favors in the future.

T. A. OSBORN.

JOHN R. BYNUM,

Watch-Maker,

JEWELRY & ENGRAVER

Sign of the Watch,

Bolivar, Tenn.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry Repaired at Short Notice.

All Orders from a distance will be promptly attended to.

South Side of the Main Street, Bolivar, Tenn.

F. Glassick & Co.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

Guns and Pistols,

Gun Implements,

AMMUNITION

And Gun Materials.

No. 352 Front Street,

Between Union and Gaynes, 1865-3m MEMPHIS.

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Old Established Wholesale

BOOT AND SHOE HOUSE.

389 MAIN STREET.

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ISIDOR ROSENBAACH,

226 Front Street,

Dealer in Cigars, Tobacco, Wines & Liquors

MEMPHIS, TENN.

ESTABLISHED 1840.

MAMMOTH DRUG HOUSE!

S. MANSFIELD & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

And Dealers in Drugs, Chemicals, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Seeds, Fancy Goods, Etc.

301 AND 303 MAIN STREET, : : : MEMPHIS, TENN.

Terms Cash. Every article sold under a strict guarantee, at the lowest prices.

D. S. ROBESON, R. B. MITCHELL, J. W. SNED, J. D. MITCHELL

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272 SECOND STREET,

AYRES' BLOCK,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS

FOR

Men, Boys and Children,

Have the largest Stock and sell at LOWER PRICES than any other house in Memphis

Wholesale Buyers

WILL FIND IT TO THEIR ADVANTAGE TO EXAMINE OUR STOCK BEFORE PURCHASING.

Sole Agents for the unrivalled FRENCH YORK SHIRTS.

CAPT. HARDY HARRIS, AB. MOORE, L. L. WARR, H. P. RODGERS

HARRIS, MOORE & CO.,

Bills' Old Stand, : : : Bolivar, Tenn.

Have a Stock that comprises every article required for the City and Country trade

At Prices which Defy Competition.

Our Stock Consists in part of

Fall and winter dress goods,

Ready-made clothing,

Calicoes and domestics,

Boots and shoes,

Hats and caps,

Notions and stationery,

Sugar, W. O. refined and crushed

Coffee, Rio and Java,

Tobacco, smoking and chewing

Whiskey,

Salt and Tar,

Bagging and Rope.

Woodenware, Storeware, Glass and Chinaware, Tinware,